UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE: CITY OF DETROIT, . Docket No. 13-53846

MICHIGAN,

Detroit, Michigan

. May 15, 2014
Debtor. . 10:00 a.m.

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HEARING RE. (#3925) CORRECTED MOTION OF CREDITORS FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER PURSUANT TO 105(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE DIRECTING THE DEBTOR TO COOPERATE WITH INTERESTED PARTIES SEEKING TO CONDUCT DUE DILIGENCE ON THE ART COLLECTION HOUSED AT THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS; (#4557) MOTION TO COMPEL RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES; (#4508) ORDER REGARDING HEARING ON OUTSTANDING OBJECTIONS TO WRITTEN DISCOVERY; (#4202) STATUS CONFERENCE RE. PLAN CONFIRMATION PROCESS (FOURTH AMENDED ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES, DEADLINES AND HEARING DATES RELATING TO THE DEBTOR'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT) BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN W. RHODES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

THE COURT: Good morning. Let's begin with the swearing in of a new attorney for the Bar of the Court. Are you Dana Kaufman?

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Are you prepared to take the oath of admission to the Bar of the Court?

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm that you will conduct yourself as an attorney and counselor of this Court with integrity and respect for the law, that you have read and will abide by the civility principles approved by the Court, and that you will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States?

MS. KAUFMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Welcome.

MS. KAUFMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: We'll take care of your paperwork for you. You're all set. One moment, please. Okay. Let's begin with the motion relating to the art, please.

MR. PEREZ: Good morning, your Honor. Alfredo Perez on behalf of FGIC. Your Honor, as the Court is aware, in November of last year we filed the first motion relating to

the art, and on November 22nd -- on January 22nd we had a hearing in which the Court denied that motion. In essence, the Court ruled that it didn't have authority under 105 and 1102, and then it went on to state that even if it did have authority, it wouldn't grant the motion because it -- for several reasons. It deemed the motion to be premature at that point. The city was 37 days away from filing its plan. And the Court went on to say that once the city had filed its plan, that the treatment of the art would raise several issues, first of which was what was the city's interest in the art. Second, does the city meet the best interest test under 943(b)(7) with respect to whatever interest it had in the art? Third, the Court asked, you know, what role does the art play in the long-term revitalization of the city, and how does that affect the feasibility of the plan?

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So, your Honor, now fast forward to May. The city has filed its plan. The transfer of the art is a central component of that plan. The DIA settlement pursuant to which the art is transferred is a central component of that plan, so we have clearly the issue of what's the city's interest and the best interest test. Additionally, your Honor, we have the city has its burden to meet its burden under Rule 9019 with respect to the reasonableness and the fairness of the settlement. And, your Honor, we submit that the Court and the parties really can't inform the Court and have a real

meaningful discussion as to the fairness of the settlement whether the city has met the best interest test if we don't know what the value is of what's being conveyed. And there's no question, your Honor, but that the art --

THE COURT: Well, why isn't that by itself a sufficient grounds to object to the settlement and the confirmation?

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, we have, but to the extent that the Court overrules that objection, we'd also like to present evidence with respect to what is the value of the art. And, your Honor, there's no question but that --

THE COURT: But you didn't answer my question.

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: My question is why isn't it sufficient to protect your client's interest to object to the settlement and the plan on the grounds that we don't know what the value of the art is?

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, we actually have. I mean we're saying that they can't meet their standard because we don't know that, and the reason --

THE COURT: Okay. So why are we here?

MR. PEREZ: Because, your Honor --

THE COURT: Why do you need more than that?

MR. PEREZ: Because it would be -- it would be important for the Court and the parties to know what it is

that we're giving up. Okay.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. PEREZ: Right now --

THE COURT: Why?

MR. PEREZ: Well, I would surmise, your Honor, that if the art was worth \$4 billion free and clear, that would be a fact that I think would be meaningful and important for the Court to consider. It certainly would be meaningful and important for my client to present in the context of the confirmation hearing because what we're doing is there's a transfer for approximately \$500 million going to parties that aren't all the unsecured creditors. That's a different issue. That's not for today. But if it's \$5 billion, if it's worth \$4 billion, I think that's important to know. I think it — I think that to the extent that there's any basis to say that this is a reasonable settlement, how can you make an assessment whether it's a reasonable settlement if you don't know what's being conveyed?

THE COURT: You just made the argument -- I asked you whether it was sufficient or not. You just said if we don't know what the value of the art is, how can we assess its reasonableness.

MR. PEREZ: Correct, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: And my question is why do we need more 25 than that, or why do you need more than that?

MR. PEREZ: Well, because the Court may determine that that is sufficient, and so I would like to present evidence to show what, in fact, the true value of the art is. I think that's the main reason because I don't want to be caught without the ability to actually demonstrate to the Court what's being transferred.

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So, your Honor, so we have best interest. the 9019 standard. And then to the extent that Class 9, which is the COPs, rejects the plan -- and right now we're basically being offered three cents on the dollar -- we also are going to have a best interest -- a fair and equitable test under 1129(b)(2) that they're going to have to meet. So after the hearing in January, we heard what the Court said, and we did basically three things. First, we served the subpoena with everyone on the DIA. We've been looking at documents. That addresses the first issue, which is what is their interest in the art. Second, because of LaSalle and the fact that the Supreme Court says market value is the best indication of what the real value is, we tasked Houlihan to do what they did. Second, your Honor -- and the main reason we did that was really predicated -- or one of the reasons we did it was predicated on the Christie's appraisal. Christie's looked at 2,700 pieces. They appraised 1,700 pieces. They had a range of 454 to 867. That's almost a hundred-percent difference swing. How could that be helpful

to the Court where you have basically a hundred-percent swing in the value? So we thought that in order to get a more precise determination of what the market value is, you really needed to see what the market would indicate. Houlihan put in a tremendous --

THE COURT: So do I understand correctly by your argument here that it is not the creditors' intent here to force or insist that the city sell this art?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, correct. Correct. We have not filed anything. Whether that ultimately occurs, I don't know, but we're looking at this in the context of what is the true market value of what's being conveyed pursuant to the plan and what are they getting in return. So Houlihan --

THE COURT: So your agent, Houlihan, has solicited these, I guess, expressions of interest is the --

MR. PEREZ: Correct.

THE COURT: -- best way to phrase it, presumably knowing that they're never actually going to get the art?

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, I don't know that I would go so far as to say -- I mean the -- we attached what we sent out, so the Court saw that.

THE COURT: Well, the city has said they're never going to sell the art.

MR. PEREZ: The city has indicated currently that it's not going to sell the art. The city in the June 14th

plan said that it was looking at all options to monetize the art, so the city currently and the plan currently doesn't --well, I think it does include a sale because you're, in essence, transferring it for consideration. You're transferring it, and it's very interesting what they say in the disclosure statement. The purpose for the transfer is to shield it from third-party creditors of the city. It says that point blank in the disclosure statement. That's a classic -- you know, they're trying to get it so that no creditor could ever have a call on it. Now, they wouldn't have said that if they didn't mean it, so Houlihan was able to go out on the basis of publicly available information.

THE COURT: What rights do creditors have to this art outside of bankruptcy?

MR. PEREZ: Well, that's a good question, your Honor, and that's going to be the subject of a bunch of testimony at the confirmation hearing. In essence, your Honor, we believe that in the context of -- if we were outside of bankruptcy and we had a judgment and the city felt that it couldn't satisfy the judgment on the basis of raising the tax rate, that the smart decision would be to sell noncore assets.

THE COURT: A smart decision, but that wasn't exactly my question. My question was a legal question.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I am not prepared to say

that the city's noncore assets could not be subject to use for satisfaction. I think that most of the cases say that that's not a remedy. Most of the cases say that your only remedy is to submit the judgment to the finance director, and they would have to do it. But the City of Detroit has sold many --

THE COURT: It's your position that this art is quote, unquote, noncore?

MR. PEREZ: That's correct, your Honor. It is my position on that. And as the Court is aware --

THE COURT: The city probably doesn't agree with you on that.

MR. PEREZ: They may or they may not agree, and they may have agreed with me back in June 14th, and they may not agree with me now because certainly on June 14th it was on the table.

THE COURT: Did your client -- or was there a single bondholder who, when agreeing to do business with the city on whatever basis it did or purchasing art -- purchasing bonds or debt of the city, thought about art, knew about the art, contemplated the art, was aware of the art?

MR. PEREZ: I have no indication that my client had any knowledge of that at the time.

THE COURT: Was it mentioned in any offering circular, any balance sheet, any prospectus?

MR. PEREZ: I can't say, your Honor, but I would doubt that.

MR. PEREZ: I don't believe so, your Honor. I don't believe so because if the city had -- if at the time that we had -- we did our transactions with the city back in 2005 and 2006, you know, the balance sheet didn't reflect that there was any cash on the balance sheet, but tomorrow there was \$4 billion on the balance sheet, cash or marketable securities, it may not have been in the offering circular, but that's an asset of the city that we could look for for satisfaction, so I don't think those are key considerations.

So, your Honor, Houlihan went out there. Based on publicly available information, we had -- at the time we had not gotten anything from the DIA. What we've gotten by the DIA is subject to a confidentiality agreement, so we haven't shared anything with Houlihan -- and got these indications of interest. The Christie's report, by the way, made several recommendations as to how to monetize the assets.

THE COURT: Pause one second. Why is what you've gotten from the DIA subject to a confidentiality agreement?

MR. PEREZ: Because that's the condition pursuant to which we were allowed to see it. I think there are two components of the confidentiality agreement. One is the personally identifiable information of donors, which I think

everybody agrees is --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. PEREZ: -- not an issue. 4 THE COURT: Fair enough. 5 MR. PEREZ: I think there's a second component that 6 we maybe end up coming back to talk to you about, but the 7 personal identification --THE COURT: 8 Okay. 9 -- of donors I think --MR. PEREZ: 10 THE COURT: But what's the other piece? cover everything else? 11 12 MR. PEREZ: Well, it covers -- yeah. It basically 13 covers everything else. I mean there's a protocol about how 14 we can use it, so it's not like we won't ever be able to use it, but I think out of an abundance of caution -- and I don't 15 16 fault the DIA for that at all. I mean I'm not complaining in 17 the least. They were concerned that there might be some 18 personally identifiable information of some of the donors. 19 THE COURT: That part is fine. 20 MR. PEREZ: Yeah. So --21 THE COURT: All right. If we have to deal with it 22 in the future, we will, but, you know, if these are documents 23 relating to public assets, I just wonder why those documents 24 themselves wouldn't be public or at least publicly available.

MR. PEREZ: We chose the path of least resistance --

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1 THE COURT: All right.

2 MR. PEREZ: -- with respect to that.

3 THE COURT: Fair enough.

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MR. PEREZ: So Christie's report said one of the ways to monetize it would be through a loan. One of the proposals that we have is a loan for \$2 billion, four times the consideration that's being given currently, and the Court -- I mean everybody says 816, but it's really about a little bit less than 500 million that's actually coming. Second, your Honor, we have a proposal for the sale of the art, and then we have two other proposals for pieces, including one that's only for 116 pieces, potentially a billion five, three times the -- three times the amount of the DIA settlement, three times the amount. Your Honor, when our client looks like it's going to get about total consideration over 20 years under the plan of maybe 60, \$80 million on a billion four, I just don't know how you can say that you can't look -- determine whether this asset is available, one, and, two, determine whether the city has met the best interest test, whether they've satisfied the standards under 9019, or whether it -- you know, they've satisfied the fair and equitable standard if you don't know what it is on the other end. You just have to know. THE COURT: The DIA is concerned about the potential

and the risk of damage to the art.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, absolutely valid concern. We are prepared to work with any reasonable restrictions on that. I think that the -- that is really -- it's a red herring, your Honor. These are all very, very --

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THE COURT: I'm not quite sure the DIA would agree with you on that.

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, they may not agree, but I think at the end of the day if we're allowed to go forward, the Court would determine that it is basically a red herring. These are all very sophisticated people. They are all people in the business. These aren't like somebody coming off the street. And they would be able to satisfy any reasonable concern that the DIA may have.

THE COURT: We don't really have any evidence of who these people are, do we?

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor --

THE COURT: I mean we have a bunch of LL --

MR. PEREZ: -- yes and no. Yes and no.

THE COURT: We have a bunch of LLC names.

MR. PEREZ: Yes and no. And Mr. Spencer is here and prepared to testify to the extent the Court -- you know, there's an issue as to that evidence. He did put in a declaration. In his declaration he said that these were, in essence, reputable people and that -- and also, your Honor, that we were only scratching the top, the tip of the iceberg

in terms of what the value is here, so he's here. He's prepared to testify to the extent that's an issue. I don't think certainly the --

THE COURT: He doesn't really explain why it's necessary to remove the art from the walls to accomplish what you and your client -- and your clients and the other movants want to do here, does he?

MR. PEREZ: He does not, and remember, your Honor, that was -- that came in as a result of the Court's order to be more specific in terms of what the order would be, and, frankly, the reason we put the order in a general fashion is because we anticipated that we would have negotiations with the DIA about what it was that we were doing. The only reason --

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask why is it that removal from the walls is necessary to accomplish your ultimate goals here?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, we went back to the bidders, if you will, and they indicated that in order to determine the authenticity that they really would have to inspect.

THE COURT: Is there doubt about that?

MR. PEREZ: I don't think so, but --

THE COURT: Then why is it necessary?

MR. PEREZ: Well, I think it's necessary, your

Honor -- and, again, we would -- this would be a subject of

negotiation, but what we were told -- what we were told, your Honor, the reason it was necessary is because in order to appraise it in a way that you're going to make a firm bid, you really need to inspect it. And, frankly, the DIA agrees with that. In their papers they say if it were going to be sold, somebody would have to inspect the front and back. They don't contest that, your Honor, that that's needed, so to the extent -- and it's not 12,000 pieces. I mean we specifically put 3,000, and it's not 12,000. I mean there's a parade of horribles in the DIA's filling that I think are just complete red herrings, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would you include in that the disruption to the museum's operations?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, no, no, and we've been very cognizant of that. And I think it could be done in a way that it doesn't disrupt the museum.

THE COURT: How would that be? Nights and Mondays?

MR. PEREZ: Nights and Mondays or, you know, in a way that only one person is there at a time. Right now, your Honor, we've got people there. It's three people from set times. There's not a lot of people. There's not a lot of --there's not a lot of disruption at all, and we've met every -- literally every condition that the DIA has imposed upon us, and I have no doubt but that any of these potential interested parties would also meet every condition, so,

again --

2 THE COURT: Paying for overtime?

MR. PEREZ: Paying for overtime? We'd have to pay for overtime, yes, your Honor. Yes, absolutely. I mean we're paying now for the -- for all of the copying and, you know, the special handling and copying and all of that. We're paying for that right now.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEREZ: So it's not -- and, you know, to the extent there's a question there, to the extent these are the city's assets, whether we should be doing it, but, again, we took the path of least resistance with respect to that. So for all those reasons, your Honor, I think that we would request that the Court enter an order granting the motion obviously subject to a further discussion with the DIA about how something like this could be done. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Marc Kieselstein, Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of Syncora. Your Honor, we filed a joinder to FGIC's motion. I don't want to repeat what Mr. Perez said. I rise briefly to make a few additional points if --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: -- that's all right. Your Honor,

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first on exclusivity, your Honor, I know the city said in its
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    response papers they viewed this as an encroachment on
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    exclusivity. Obviously we disagree with that. As far as
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   we're concerned, the city has exclusivity today. They have
    exclusivity tomorrow. They have exclusivity forever. You
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    know, we get that, that that's how this works in Chapter 9.
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   And if Mr. Orr and the city are bound and determined not to
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    even look this gift horse in the mouth to see if it's
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    Secretariat on the one hand or a broken-down nag on the
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THE COURT: Well. hold on. "Gift horse" is a little bit of an exaggeration.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Well, we don't know.

THE COURT: It's not a gift.

other, we don't like it.

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MR. KIESELSTEIN: It's not a gift, but it's an --

THE COURT: It's not a gift.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: It's an opportunity to generate potentially a great deal more proceeds than what's on the table, potentially. We don't know, and that's part of the point.

THE COURT: Fair enough, but that doesn't make it a gift horse.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Well, it may be the broken down nag variety, Judge. We don't know, but you're absolutely right. But if that's the city's position, we're powerless to

change that, and we understand that, which leads to my second point. And, Judge, that's that, in our view, not only best interest but fair and equitable tests, confirmation are implicated by how the city chooses to proceed here or chooses not to proceed, and we, in our view, believe that they have a duty to take all reasonable steps to minimize creditor losses, and that's a confirmation issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Let's just pause right there.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: And I'm going to ask you the same question I asked Mr. Perez. Why isn't it sufficient to protect your client's interest to argue that the city's refusal to do what you just said it had a duty to do means they can't meet their burden of proving fair and equitable and best interest of creditors and, therefore, the plan should not be confirmed? Why isn't that sufficient?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: That's an argument, no doubt, your Honor, and the question I think is whether at this stage of the proceeding we need to decide which argument -- which of our arguments is the better argument. If I knew, for instance, there would be an adverse inference drawn from the city's declining this opportunity sort of in the rule of evidence sense that if a document is not produced, you then draw an adverse inference against the party that didn't

produce it, that would be one thing, but the city has exceptionally skilled counsel here, and I think I can safely predict what we will hear if this baby is smothered in the cradle, so to speak, at confirmation. I expect we will hear, Judge, that kid would never have amounted to anything anyway, and anyone who suggests otherwise is exercising in sheer conjecture. And if we're in the state of saying what might have been, we will be speculating. Now, if that speculation is going to be inferred against the city, that's one thing, but I don't know that standing here today, and so it's important. We may lose our argument about what might have been if we go forward on this motion and it turns out these deals are not real. That's a risk, I think, FGIC and the other COP holders are willing to take, and the reason we're willing to take it is because based on what we've seen, we think there's more upside in pursuing this than downside in losing this argument that your Honor has rightly raised. Just, you know, keep in mind, your Honor, that to us the grand bargain is not so grand. For us the grand bargain is more grandiose than grand because we're not getting anything out of this bargain. We have our nose pressed up against the glass. Other people are clinking glasses and shaking hands, and we're not getting anything out of it, so we would like to pursue this alternative. And, candidly, if it was pursued, one out of two things would happen, Judge. Either these

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options would prove out and prove to be real, and that would be meaningful information in terms of best interest and fair and equitable and 9019, or, two, as the city suggests, these might prove to be illusory, in which case it would be meaningful information on best interest, fair and equitable, and 9019. And, again, we're willing to take that risk. And at first we didn't candidly understand why a fiduciary would not want to know if the answer is behind door number one or door number two, but --

THE COURT: Is the city a fiduciary?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Is the city a fiduciary? Well, perhaps not a formal fiduciary, but they do have this duty to minimize creditor losses, so if that's six -- maybe that's six of one, half dozen of the other. I'm not exactly sure. But I believe they do have that duty, and so we were struggling, frankly, to understand why no one wanted to know the answer to this question, and it's occurred to us as we've gone through this that even if that seems to be perhaps economically irrational behavior, that the art lies on a much higher plane than rationality. We know this is a world-class collection.

THE COURT: Well, is there a single case out there that holds that a municipality in Chapter 9 has an unconditional right -- an unconditional obligation to minimize creditor losses?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: We think the case law, Fano and 1 2 other Chapter 9 cases, say that that's exactly what the city has to do. 3 4 THE COURT: What about the obligation to provide city services? 5 6 MR. KIESELSTEIN: And I understand, your Honor, and 7 that goes to whether this is a core asset or not a core asset. And we obviously have some --8 THE COURT: Okay. So you agree there isn't an 9 10 absolute unconditional obligation --MR. KIESELSTEIN: It's not an absolute --11 12 THE COURT: -- to minimize creditor losses. MR. KIESELSTEIN: -- certainly not an absolute --1.3 14 THE COURT: Okay. MR. KIESELSTEIN: -- certainly not an 15 unconditional --16 17 THE COURT: All right. MR. KIESELSTEIN: -- obligation. Our view of it is 18 19 that at least in terms of one step at a time, having this 20

MR. KIESELSTEIN: -- obligation. Our view of it is that at least in terms of one step at a time, having this information would be useful to the city. You asked Mr. Perez, you know, outside of bankruptcy or even inside of bankruptcy can you force the city to sell this. I believe the answer to that question is no, but that doesn't mean that, one, if circumstances change, the city's position wouldn't change. If, for instance, they --

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THE COURT: Well, but if the answer to the question is no outside of bankruptcy, why should creditors do better inside of bankruptcy?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Well, outside of bankruptcy --

THE COURT: That's a little bit of topsy-turvy.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Well, I don't think so, your Honor, because outside of bankruptcy we have other remedies that the automatic stay and the discharge that will --

THE COURT: Like what?

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MR. KIESELSTEIN: Like the Revised Judicature Act and the ability to get a judgment. That is something we talked about in our objection, and I know there is --

THE COURT: A judgment is a piece of paper.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Well --

THE COURT: What does that get you?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Your Honor, I think one of the urban legends populating this case is that there would be a chaotic race to the courthouse of thousands of creditors and the boat would tip over to one side, and it's not an issue for today, but we will -- intend to show at confirmation that that, in fact, would not play out, number one, and, number two, when you're getting a notional ten cents -- Mr. Perez referred to it as three cents --

THE COURT: What's your best case scenario outside of bankruptcy?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: I think it --

THE COURT: You get a judgment. Then what?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: I think the city's revenues, which we think are understated under their forecast, would be sufficient when you take into account what the monthly nut is for the city, who's accelerated and who's not. We think we do orders of magnitude better than what's in the plan.

THE COURT: Okay. Why isn't it sufficient -- legally sufficient to argue that in lieu of all of this art?

MR. KIESELSTEIN: I don't think I have to elect my remedies or my arguments at this stage, your Honor, respectfully. I think we have a panoply of arguments. They have the burden on every element. We hope to win one, your Honor, and whether it's that one or a different one, we're indifferent. We think we should win them all, but we're not objective, so you would expect me to say that. So, you know, the last point I want to make --

THE COURT: I won't hold you to that.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Okay. I appreciate that, your Honor. Anytime people don't hold me to stuff, I really appreciate it. Your Honor, the last point I want to make is we understand, you know, how important the art is to the city in terms of it's part of its cultural heritage. It's a glittering link to the glory days of Detroit. Any creditor who is not acknowledging that is cold, unfeeling, and stupid,

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and we hope we're none of those three things. That said -and based on that, we can only imagine the pressures that the city and Mr. Orr have been under with respect to the art. can only imagine what may have been said under the mediation code of silence on this subject, and we get that, but in bankruptcy when you invoke the Court's jurisdiction, some of those rarified things, some of those edifying things have to yield to things that are perhaps more base, perhaps more -you know, some people would even say sort of grubby, and that is the requirement to try and minimize the losses of your creditors. We think proceeding on this motion would allow us to flesh that out. We may gain a stronger argument. We may find out we have a weaker argument, but we think in the absence of the city's willingness or ability to go down this road, we should be able to do it. I'd say FGIC -- they've done the heavy lifting here -- should be able to do that with the city's reasonable assistance, and we would ask that the motion be granted.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. KIESELSTEIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anyone else to speak in favor of the motion? All right.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, can I have one minute to speak to my colleague about one point?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. BENNETT: Thank you, your Honor. It's kind of interesting the way this motion has moved. It started out that we were facilitating due diligence to implement some offers, and then when the movants realized that that runs into 904 and 941, 904 on the exclusive control over property, 941 on exclusive right to file a plan, it moved over to be, well, those things might be inconsistent with this request, but now we see this as an aid of our objections to confirmation. And I think that's -- there's something pretty significant there that I will go into, but I think that boils down to three points of reality that I think has to animate the discussion, and I suspect your Honor has detected all of them based upon your comments today, but let me put them on the surface.

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Reality number one. The core-noncore distinction applied not to proceedings in Bankruptcy Court but to assets of a debtor is an invention and terms of art in this case and this case alone. Even Fano, which is a case that's really short, so we can analyze every sentence and word together very easily, but even Fano doesn't involve such a distinction, and it's the case that everyone is going to talk about as somehow indicating that assets have to be addressed or be sold. I'll talk about it in a minute. It doesn't say that at all, but that's number one, first reality. And your Honor suspected that the city would take the position -- a

different position on the core-noncore question with respect to the art, and, your Honor, we do. It's core in many respects, and I think that in a lot of ways Mr. Kieselstein acknowledged that.

The second reality is that the bidders or the potential financing source -- alone, by the way, the city has no ability to repay, so that's a deferred sale. You borrow the money, and then there's a foreclosure someday. But in any event, those -- the bidders or the financing source are here for two reasons. Number one, because they've been told that FGIC and/or FGIC other creditor -- and the rest of the supporters of the motion are going to urge a sale and by participating in this round of, quote, unquote, bidding, they will acquire an inside track. That's the reality. That's what happened here. And the third reality --

THE COURT: And how do we know that?

MR. BENNETT: I can't imagine any other reason for them to be here.

THE COURT: It's just a matter of inference.

MR. BENNETT: Correct. It's a matter of inference. We did not do discovery. I will say that if we continue down this road -- and there's all kinds of reasons I don't think we will -- all of the bidders and the financing source will, of course, be added to the already very long lists of witnesses and people to be deposed. And I'm not saying that

because I think that's a great idea. It's just reality.

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The third reality point, I think, now is also -suggests an interesting legal question, which is what's happening here is that we have an effort by a party to manufacture nonexpert evidence. They want to say this is some -- because none of these people are experts that would be permitted to testify as to value in this court or they're not being offered that way, but they want to manufacture some kind of percipient evidence in the middle of the proceeding, and they want us to help them do it. That's really at the end of the day what's going on here. And I'm having a hard time figuring out why that's a proper use of discovery because that's where we are. Remember, they've changed the motion to say this is all in aid of things happening at the confirmation hearing, so it's become a flavor of discovery, and the flavor of discovery it is, it's a flavor of discovery that's going to enable someone in the middle of a proceeding to manufacture some evidence. And as much and as long as and hard as I've thought of what discovery is supposed to be about, I don't think discovery is supposed to be about that. And I think, frankly, the -- as a legal matter -- a legal and technical matter, the use of 105 is improper in light of the fact that 904 and 941 really says selling assets is the province of the city if it's going to be in that business pursuant to a plan or not pursuant to a plan, so nobody else

has got any business talking even hypothetically about sales of city property, and that to the extent that this is a dressed up discovery motion to aid the creation of evidence for the confirmation hearing, it's an inappropriate use of discovery. We do expect to see expert testimony from people about topics like this, and that, of course, is something that's fair game.

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Okay. One of the really important points also -and I think your Honor may have foreshadowed that you've seen this -- is that the words I think were used, "We want to find out what it's worth," and I think the most important word in that sentence is "it's." What is "it's"? The kind of offers that people are -- or that the -- that FGIC and the other creditors behind the motion want to bring before the Court is a sale value free and clear of every conceivable restriction or other right under the sun, and that's not terribly relevant, and it's not terribly relevant for two reasons. One, as we've indicated before, whether people like them or not, there is a wide variety of arguments as to why the art in total could not be sold, some that have been embodied in the attorney general's opinion, others that have been advanced by what I call the DIA Corp. And there is a multitude of restrictions that have been imposed in connection with the manner in which different works of art have been acquired. To say that there is power in the

Bankruptcy Code under 363(f) to sell free and clear, which, by the way, may have been a clearer proposition years ago -these days there are issues with respect to exactly how far 363(f) goes -- doesn't actually answer this question because everyone asserting a claim, right, interest in the art in the form of a restriction or anything else is going to stand up and say, "I'm entitled to be adequately protected," so there is not a scenario that the city can think of where its worth is going to turn out to be for all pieces the retail price at an auction because it's just not where we are. And even if we could get there with respect to some works, we are many, many years away from it. So I think another point that we question is we're dealing with evidence that ones would manufacture with a view to bringing it to the Court at the confirmation hearing about a sale context that isn't real, and that's another reason to say why are we going through all of this.

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A couple of clean-up points that came up in the argument, just for clarity, on June 14th we said this is an asset. People are talking about it. We don't know what we could or should do about it. It has to be studied. And, frankly, I don't know that we ever finished all of the studying, so I don't think that -- has the city really decided it -- you know, what it would do if the grand bargain fell apart, the city has not, so -- and many people have

inquired. And, secondly, for clarity, the art -- there is actually some art on the books of the City of Detroit, but it's statues in squares and in the front of the City Hall. There's actually no -- none of the art on the books of the City of Detroit is the art in the DIA, and it has never been on the balance sheet or on any financial statements with respect to the city.

Okay. You know, last point on this is that we -there's a lot of issues that relate actually to how this
would go about the expense and inconvenience. I think that
the city sees all these points as well, but I think there's a
representative of the DIA Corp. that would like to address
the Court on those matters directly.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HACKNEY: Okay.

MR. O'REILLY: Good morning, your Honor. Arthur O'Reilly for the DIA or, as Mr. Bennett calls it, the DIA Corp. Your Honor has already focused pretty clearly on the concerns that the DIA expressed and put it in its objection. I'm standing here to address any concerns that the Court may have that haven't been answered but also to respond to some of the things that Mr. Perez said. On the one hand, he says that there is no jeopardy. On the other hand, he says it's a valid concern. What he's asking to do or what he's asking the Court to do is to order the city to order the DIA to

allow interested purchasers to come in, pull works of art off the wall, pull backings off potentially, unroll tapestries, all of these things. That is absolutely an interference and absolutely creates a potential for harm. He seems to believe that it doesn't matter as long as you do it well enough with the right people. The trouble there, your Honor, is that if you're talking about 3,000 works being done in this compressed time frame, that's just not correct. In order to take Cotopaxi off the wall, which is one of the most singular unique pieces in our collection, you need lifts, scaffolds, six technicians. You've got to move statues left and right. All of this -- all of that movement creates the potential for The very best way to keep art safe is not to touch it, is to leave it in place. He has no response as long -- as far as I heard, to the notion that Christie's didn't have to When Christie's came in, they came in on off days, and they reviewed and they looked at the works right as they laid in front of them. I reject the proposition that there isn't the potential for risk in what they're planning to do here.

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In terms of the burden, I think your Honor has also sort of hit it on the head there. Could it be done?

Absolutely. But you'd have to close off sections of the museum. You would have to hire full-time help to do this.

By the way, the Christie's engagement probably took one full-

time employee time about six months. What they're doing or what they're proposing doing is far more than that because Christie's didn't take things off the wall. That process cannot be done fast. If you do it fast, you risk harm to the works.

The other point that your Honor focused on I think is quite right. It's just not necessary. To do what Christie's did is wholly sufficient in these circumstances. Now, he says that we drop a footnote that says if there's actually a sale, you might actually look at the work. Yeah, probably so. If you're actually selling the work, you'd probably look at the work, but that's not required to do the process they're talking about here.

He also touched a little bit on the discovery issue. I'm, frankly, a little bit flabbergasted by the process here. We've been trying to work helpfully and cooperatively with this group, reached a discovery agreement, in fact, on all these issues. I was surprised, to say the least, to say that they want to dive back in on 3,000 more works, pull up donor files, object files, root through those records once again to do that, and he's never talked to me about it before following the revised proposed order last Thursday. Unless your Honor has any questions --

THE COURT: Well, why a confidentiality order other than as to personally identifying information or personally

sensitive information?

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MR. O'REILLY: Well, the confidentiality order was precisely for that purpose. We have donor files that include wills, trusts, and other things like that, and, frankly, the pace and the cadence with which we did this didn't allow us to go through and do that and say this is certainly not confidential. These are massive amounts of records, and we were trying to work collaboratively, so that's why it existed. Now, Mr. Perez talked about that being one part for the confidentiality issue, and then he said we hadn't joined issue on something else, and I'm not sure what that something else is, so I can't really address that, but we've done -- at least in broad brush strokes we've tried to categorize those things that are likely to contain confidential material and those that are not. And if at such time they say this doesn't seem to have any, absolutely we'd be --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. O'REILLY: -- more than pleased to remove that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. O'REILLY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anyone else in opposition to the motion? Reply, please.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, just a couple of points.

Number one, Mr. Bennett talked about the distinction between noncore -- core and noncore asset. Your Honor, 436

specifically authorizes the sale of noncore assets, so there's no issue but that there is a distinction between assets that are core that you need for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens, and assets that aren't core, and they are specifically authorized to dispose of those assets under 436.

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Second, your Honor, I'm honored that Mr. Bennett thinks that we are so clairvoyant as to be able -- as to be doing this in order to manufacture evidence and obtain this discovery. Your Honor, we read LaSalle. We read what the Court has said. We want to provide a meaningful value for the art. That's all we're trying to do. And although, again, Mr. Bennett attributes -- or infers what's being said, if the Court can read the documents, it clearly says we don't own it, we can't sell it, we probably can't compel the city to sell it. That was all in the documents, your Honor.

And with respect to counsel for DIA, we've acted responsibly in this whole case. There's no reason to think that we're not going to continue to act responsibly. If the issue of taking it off the wall and inspecting the front and back is the gating issue, I'm happy to have a conversation about that with the bidders. I mean, in essence, your Honor, we had a very broad order that just basically said let's talk about how to do this. At the Court's suggestion, we went out and said, "Okay. Well, tell me what it is you want," and, in

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fact, a lot of the information that's already been produced
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     to us will satisfy some of that information --
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              THE COURT: Is there anything --
              MR. PEREZ:
                         -- assuming we could use it.
              THE COURT: Is there anything preventing you, your
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     appraisers, the bidders from spending as much time as they
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    want at the Detroit Institute of Art inspecting the art
     that's on the walls and gathering whatever conclusions about
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     that art they --
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              MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I suspect --
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              THE COURT: -- need to gather?
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              MR. PEREZ: I suspect they've done that already. I
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     suspect that they've done that already. I know that
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    Houlihan --
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              THE COURT: So the answer is no.
                                                There's nothing to
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    prevent that.
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              MR. PEREZ: Correct, your Honor. Correct. But I'm
    not sure that really gets us where we want to be because
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    they've done that already.
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              THE COURT: What else is there besides taking the
     wall off -- the art off the wall --
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              MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, I --
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              THE COURT: -- or the wall off the art?
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              MR. PEREZ: Well, first of all, access to all of the
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     files, which obviously they don't have, to determine, you
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know, who owned it and the circumstances.

THE COURT: Okay. But why isn't access to documents a matter of ordinary discovery, and why isn't it a matter of what you've already been working out with the DIA? I mean it was quite a massive subpoena you laid on them.

MR. PEREZ: And we negotiated something that was acceptable to them.

THE COURT: What kinds of documents do you need did you either not ask for or they have refused to give you?

MR. PEREZ: Well, your Honor, the biggest issue is is that we have, in essence, been limited to two days of inspection of documents, one week and two days. It was inspection of documents this week. We have three people there. Those are --

THE COURT: So you need more time? That's what this is about?

MR. PEREZ: No. No, your Honor, we don't. It's not about needing more time. It's about trying to figure out if there's somebody out there, as Mr. Kieselstein said, who will, in fact, say, "I'm going to, you know, belly up to the bar, and I'm going to put" --

THE COURT: Right. I get that, but my question is why isn't the publicly accessible hours of the DIA, whatever they are, sufficient to accomplish that purpose?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, any reasonable person who's

going to put out a billion and a half, two billion dollars is going to -- is going to -- is going to want to be able to understand what it is that they're paying, and so when the bidder tells you --

THE COURT: They know what they're paying. What you meant was what they're buying.

MR. PEREZ: Exactly. Correct, your Honor, and -THE COURT: Okay. But it's there for them to see
except for the back, and you already told me that you're not
sure why they need the back.

MR. PEREZ: Well, I think they need the back -- well, I don't know. I'm not an art expert.

THE COURT: Well, first you said authenticity. Then I said, well, is there really any doubt about that, and you said no, so I'm at a loss to understand what's really at issue here. You can get all the documents you need by ordinary discovery. You can get all the access to the art it appears you need by paying the admission fee if there still is any. I'm not even sure.

MR. PEREZ: There is unless you're from the --

THE COURT: What's left? What is this motion about?

MR. PEREZ: This motion is about getting some

23 cooperation.

24 THE COURT: But to do what?

MR. PEREZ: To be able to do diligence as you would

normally do. It's not discovery. It's diligence. There's a big difference between --

THE COURT: But, see, that's too vague for me. I got to know what you're asking me to order them to do. It's more than provide documents --

MR. PEREZ: It's more than provide documents.

THE COURT: -- presumptively. It's to give access to the art, but you have access to the art just like everyone does.

MR. PEREZ: Well, we don't have access to the art. We don't have access to all of the art. Okay.

THE COURT: Oh, you want access to the art that's not publicly displayed?

MR. PEREZ: May want. We may want some access to that art. Okay. So there's only 9,000 pieces on display, roughly, and it's possible that we may want access to some of that art, so it's not all on display.

THE COURT: Do you know what art that's not on display you do --

MR. PEREZ: I do not.

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THE COURT: -- want access to?

MR. PEREZ: I do not, your Honor. I do not. We haven't got -- I mean we haven't gotten that far, and it could be that, you know, after some discussion we would know what that is, but I do think --

1 THE COURT: Um-hmm. Okav. 2 MR. PEREZ: But I do think, your Honor, that the 3 requests -- I mean we didn't make up what was in the order. 4 I mean we talked to each of the interested parties to say 5 what is it, what is it that you would want. THE COURT: Okay. 6 7 MR. PEREZ: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. O'Reilly -- oh, I'm sorry. I didn't 8 9 know you were busy. 10 MR. O'REILLY: I'm sorry. I was occupied. 11 your Honor. 12 THE COURT: What's the DIA's position on granting 13 access to works of art that are not currently on display? 14 MR. O'REILLY: It depends on what you mean by 15 "access," but we -- subject --16 THE COURT: An opportunity to inspect. 17 MR. O'REILLY: An opportunity to review them. It depends on which ones they are, by the way, your Honor --18 19 THE COURT: Um-hmm. 20 MR. O'REILLY: -- because some of them are in storage in a way that's not actually easily accessible, but 2.1 22 some are on racks which can be pulled out fairly easily and 23 put back in. 24 THE COURT: Um-hmm. 25 MR. O'REILLY: Where I think the DIA has --

THE COURT: So you have no opposition to it in principle. It's just a question of working out the --

MR. O'REILLY: Its potential, its scope, its number and things like that and burden and all those things, which, by the way, it would have been one thing if they had raised this --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. O'REILLY: -- with me before, but they didn't do that.

10 THE COURT: Right.

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MR. O'REILLY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. All right. Anybody else have anything further on this? All right. I'm going to take this under advisement until after lunch, and I will give you a decision then.

16 (Recess at 10:53 a.m., until 2:00 p.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

THE COURT: I'd like to resolve first the motion of the creditors directing the debtor to cooperate with interested parties seeking to conduct due diligence on the art collection at the Detroit Institute of Arts, and then we'll get back to concluding the arguments on the motions to intervene. The Court concludes that this motion should be

denied. Initially, the Court concludes that the city's objection that the Court lacks the authority to grant the motion should be overruled. The Court concludes that it does have the authority under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure if not Section 105 to grant the relief that is requested in its discretion. In the circumstances here, however, the Court concludes that the circumstances do not warrant granting the relief sought. Drilling down with counsel in the specifics of the relief that is sought, it appears to the Court that there are three specific types of relief sought. The first is with regard to document production relating to documents in the possession of the Detroit Institute of Arts. The second is in regard to removing art from the walls or other locations that it may be in there at the Detroit Institute of Arts for purposes of inspection and appraisal. And the third is the opportunity to inspect art that is not on display and not publicly available.

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Addressing first the motion as it pertains to documents, the record does not establish any cause to grant this motion as to documents. There are the usual document production mechanisms that are not only available but have been utilized by these very creditors in the case, and the Court -- and the rules state a -- or have a preference for the use of those procedures. To the extent, of course, there's any dispute about whether a document or a group of

documents or a list of documents should be turned over, the Court is, of course, willing to resolve that dispute even on an informal basis on the telephone, but there's no cause to grant this motion as to a broad category of documents while the parties are attempting to work it out.

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As to art that is on the walls that the moving parties seek authorization or permission to remove, again, the Court concludes that the record fails to justify this extraordinary relief. It just doesn't appear in the record that it is necessary to remove art from the walls and give parties an opportunity to inspect the reverse sides of art to accomplish any purpose that's related to their objections to plan confirmation. The record doesn't justify a finding that that's needed. Rather, the record establishes that the access that parties have simply by going to the museum like everyone else to look at and inspect the art is sufficient for the purposes that the moving parties assert here.

Apart from that, of course, is the issue of the risk to the art that would result from granting the relief that these moving parties seek here. The record establishes that this is a substantial risk and not one that should be undertaken lightly or in the absence of extraordinary cause, and in the absence of such cause here, the Court denies this relief as well.

Finally, as to the issue of access to art which is

not on public display, the Court understands that the DIA is 1 2 willing to allow that access on reasonable terms, and there 3 is no reason why that can't be worked out between the moving 4 parties and the DIA. The record does not establish any cause for the Court to get involved at this stage. Once again, 5 6 however, if there is a dispute about the terms or the extent 7 of access, the Court is certainly available to resolve any such disputes even on an informal telephonic basis. 8

For these reasons, therefore, the motion is denied. The Court will prepare an order.

(Recess at 2:06 p.m., until 2:46 p.m.)

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THE COURT: And let's return our attention in the bankruptcy case itself, please, to our continuing discussions on discovery.

THE CLERK: Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. HACKNEY: What was technically up -- sorry about that.

THE COURT: Just let things settle down a little bit.

MR. HACKNEY: Raring to go.

THE COURT: Me, too, I assure you. Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you, your Honor. What was technically up for you today for me, for Syncora, were our efforts to compel answers to our interrogatories.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HACKNEY: Between the time of our hearing on Monday and today, I sat with Mr. Irwin over the phone and attempted to resolve via meet and confer that issue so that we could take it off your plate. That conversation bled into a broader conversation about certain things that transpired on Monday with respect to, for example, the January 1, 2013, date and some of the other things that came out of the motion to compel, and I'll note as an aside right now that those are issues that I think are broader than just Syncora and may impact other creditors at well, so I am -- as well, and so what I wanted to do was to lay out for the Court a grand bargain of our own, so to speak, that -- or, as Mr. Kieselstein would say, a grandiose bargain, but --

MR. HACKNEY: Yes, yeah. And actually Syncora is now going home because Mr. Irwin gave it to me, and we're all good.

THE COURT: We're all set. Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: So --

THE COURT: Better cash that check today.

MR. HACKNEY: Yes, yeah.

MR. IRWIN: Good luck.

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MR. HACKNEY: So I think -- I believe that he and I came to a good arrangement that's fair, but it implicates certain things that were, I think, ostensibly part of your order on Monday, and so we didn't want to just kind of come and announce it to you in the way of this is what we are going to do because it implicates things that are in your order, so perhaps I can lay out the main components.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HACKNEY: The issue around the January 1, 2012, look-back, which is something the Court sort of suggested ordered at the hearing on Monday, Mr. Irwin said that's going to cause the city a burden because it will have to rerun the searches on all 90 custodians back now a year and review and produce those documents. And what I said to Mr. Irwin was our concern about the January 1, 2013, cutoff that they applied is somewhat category specific. For example, I don't really have a problem with it as it applies to the restructuring and reinvestment initiatives because those didn't exist prior to January 1, 2013. By contrast, I told you that with respect to historical revenue data, that's one where the January 1, 2013, was an obvious problem for us, and so what I proposed to him was that if the city would give Syncora more responsive answers to our interrogatories that I have narrowed and clarified in certain circumstances to

facilitate that, and if the city would commit to me that it will sit with me to understand the specific categories of documents where the Jan. 1, 2013, limiter is a problem or where the other aspects of its objections are a problem, and we will work together to say let's get all of the needed historical revenue documents or Document X or Document Y but in discrete categories that I thought it would be acceptable to me -- and I've spoken to some other creditors who have made similar signals -- that the city not go back and do the Jan. 1, 2012, review of all the custodians because even that effort might not address what we're talking about now, so this may be a better way to skin the cat but also one that saves the city burden. And we also agreed as part of that that the city would deem Syncora's discovery responses to date sufficient. So that is the main parts of the bargain that we proposed.

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Now, I will note that it involves, you know, compromise on both sides. It also involves on my part some trust in the city that they will, in fact, give me these answers to the interrogatories. They will, in fact, sit with me and help me get these categories of documents that as yet we haven't threshed out, and so it's possible that we may have to come back to you later if there's a problem. We will hope not to, but I don't want to say, oh, it's all tied up in a bow, and it's all done.

THE COURT: Right.

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There was a last issue that I wanted MR. HACKNEY: to bring to your attention because it impacted the order that the Court had asked us to submit after the motion to compel, and it related to the index that the Court had ordered. what the city has signaled to us is that trying to index all of the documents by reference to the requests and say this document relates to these requests of these, you know, different creditors or this one relates to these different creditors was going to be too difficult for them to do because it would involve a document-document by review and tag. What Mr. Irwin proposed to me instead was that the city is going through the different requests, and what it does in response to a request is it says information responsive to this request can be found in custodians A, B, and C, and they can be located at ranges X, Y, Zed of the production. And I have talked to others, and I think I've signaled to him, okay, you know, obviously you'd love as much detail as you can, but we understand under the circumstances that there are limits on what you can do, and so as part of this we would also propose to accept that limitation as a way of minimizing the burden on the city.

So those were the key components of what we discussed, but within that framework what it means is that I don't think that we need to argue our motion to compel the

interrogatories today. The only thing I might say was perhaps Mr. Irwin might want to step up and see if I got it about right. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you for your efforts in working through all of this. Sir.

MR. IRWIN: Thank you, your Honor. I think that's fair. That's what we've discussed. I had a lot of homework after Monday, and I've been very busy sitting down talking to Mr. Hackney and other folks trying to make sure that the city can deliver to the creditors the information that they need the most, and in some respects it's easier to triage or create lists so that I can go back and I can make sure it's in the production already, or if it's not, I can get it relatively quickly, and that -- the kinds of information that I think Mr. Hackney is talking about, the categories that we've discussed so far, are the ones that lend themselves to that sort of an exercise, data or recurring reports, things like that, that, quite frankly, the city never meant to stand on a January 1st, 2013, date restriction in the first place. It was really for our ESI search. So we have no problem with We stand ready to sit down with Mr. Hackney or anyone else, deliver those information -- deliver the information or point to our production in terms of where it is and move forward in that regard.

I would also simply add that consistent with the

Court's order and expectation, we will be delivering the new hard drives with the new document production from the city tonight for receipt tomorrow morning, so we are, of course, very sorry for the false start, but the city --

THE COURT: Where do you stand in the clawback?

MR. IRWIN: In --

THE COURT: In getting the first hard drives back from people.

MR. IRWIN: Some of them are -- they've been delivered to different places. Some of them have been delivered to the vendor because they were sent out by our vendor directly to the objectors, so some go to the vendor, some are sent to me, some are sent to my colleagues, and I don't have an accurate number of that right now, but we did start receiving them. And we believe we are --

THE COURT: I've seen a number of declarations on the docket.

MR. IRWIN: Yes, yes. I just -- in terms of the physical receipt of the actual hard drives, I don't have a number for the Court right now, but I --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. IRWIN: -- can provide that.

THE COURT: All right. So I think at this point I should just ask whether any counsel do have any outstanding requests for interrogatories or documents from the city that

they would like a ruling on.

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MR. NEAL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Guy Neal, Sidley Austin, for National Public Finance Guarantee. No as to your question, but if I may have two minutes to address a discovery issue that is separate and apart from Syncora, I believe many of the parties in this courtroom are having productive meet and confers with Jones Day, and I'm not going to belabor the record to put down everything we've discussed except to state that yesterday Mr. Irwin reached out to me to ask National, Assured, and Berkshire and perhaps other DWSD parties and perhaps even the counties to prioritize their document requests as it relates to DWSD materials. And as to the January 1, 2012, cutoff, while that was not part of our discussion, there is an understanding based on your Court's rulings from Monday that as to specific document requests and historic financial information the city will endeavor to look for those documents from the appropriate custodians, and those requests may go back as far as January 1, 2009.

THE COURT: Right. Thank you.

MR. NEAL: One more point, your Honor, and this may be addressed later at the end of the day. The hard drive that we expect to receive, the new hard drive, tomorrow I don't believe is going to have documents responsive to the DWSD parties' discovery requests from three or four weeks ago, so that is part of the meet and confer process to try to

get those documents in the door as quickly as possible to review. But even as of May 16th, which is tomorrow's date, we're not going to have those documents. I just want to make that point on the record. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MARRIOTT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vince
Marriott, EEPK and affiliates, and Mr. Irwin and I have also
been conferring, and I thought it would be worthwhile just to
give you a status on where we are. We filed our response to
the objections of the city to our interrogatories. I don't
know whether you have it up there or would like it. It would
be easier to follow if you --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- had this in front of you. May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MARRIOTT: I think I can relatively quickly run through where I understand us to be, and Mr. Irwin can correct me if I get any of this wrong. Starting on page 2, Interrogatory Number 3, our principal objection to the response to Interrogatory Number 3 was that the city had made reference to produced documents dealing with blight but have not identified those documents. It is my understanding that when the index comes out, it will be -- the buckets that will be included as part of that index will be sufficient to

direct us to the documents that are responsive to

Interrogatory Number 3. You know, if that turns out to be

different, we'll address it with Mr. Irwin, but that's my

understanding of --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- the resolution of that. Number -- Interrogatory Number 5 on page 4, I am told by Mr. Irwin that the answer to Interrogatory Number 5 is contained in the actual agreement or agreements memorializing the grand bargain, which are either attached to the plan or will -- that was circulated or will be provided to us, and that's a satisfactory response to that interrogatory.

Interrogatory Number 9 on page 8, this was asking for information regarding the post-effective date governance of the city. The response was too much of a moving target. I agree with that response. It remains too much of a moving target. I'm aware of all the legislation that's pending and who knows, so that -- we're not pressing an objection to that response.

Interrogatory Number 10 was maybe not as clear as it ought to have been. I have spoken with Mr. Irwin. What we're looking for in Interrogatory Number 10 is whether there is any legislation the city believes necessary from the State of Michigan other than the legislation necessary to implement the grand bargain. And with the question clarified in that

fashion, Mr. Irwin has indicated that the city will supply an answer.

As to all other interrogatories as to which we have complained about their response, Mr. Irwin indicates that the city will take another stab, will review them, and if satisfactory, that will be that. If not, then we'll meet and confer and maybe be back.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRIOTT: In terms of the document -- we also filed sort of an objection to the documents that was principally based upon the inability to find anything easily. The index -- we'll look at the index, and hopefully that will take care of that issue. The date range issue I'm aware of what Mr. Hackney and Mr. Irwin have been talking about in terms of how to resolve that issue. We think that seems like a sensible path forward in terms of further discussions.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. MARRIOTT: Before I -- there were, I know -- I don't know whether Mr. Ramirez is on the phone for Deutsche Bank, and I don't know whether Kramer wanted to speak to the interrogatories that they had submitted. I know that they may have some issues as yet unresolved.

MR. RAMIREZ: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is

John Ramirez from Katten Muchin Rosenman, LLP, on behalf of

Deutsche Bank. Just hearing what Vince -- Mr. Marriott said,

I'll reach out to Mr. Irwin and see if we can get ours resolved. I mean we're talking about maybe four interrogatories, so I think we may be able to get them resolved without having to continue with this process. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. WAGNER: Your Honor, Jonathan Wager from Kramer Levin representing the Dexia entities. We had two outstanding interrogatories. I've spoken to Mr. Irwin, and he tells me the responses to those interrogatories, which were addressed to pension issues, will be found in Milliman documents that will be produced by the city.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, can I raise one additional issue with you? It relates to the order that we're drafting for you that we'll modify according to what was discussed today, but the one thing that we didn't discuss last time together was the idea that what we -- what we're sort of doing is we're trying to do a reboot of the document production, and we're trying to do it in a way that makes it more efficient for the parties to review and understand what was done, but it doesn't mean we have actually resolved whether or not the production was adequate, and so I had -- I just put a date into the order that suggested that we would all get together again on May 27th, which is two weeks from last Tuesday, which is a date that's designed to allow the

us on Monday, get the hard drives tomorrow, upload them to their system and have people begin to canvass them and hopefully spend the next week, you know, dominating that production and then leave a little time hopefully to engage Mr. Irwin and then yet move quickly enough so that if we have problems, we have them in front of you. And that was my open issue in terms of what should be in that order and whether that was something that you thought was a good idea.

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THE COURT: I think I am available on that date subject, of course, to us finding a courtroom, so we'll track that down.

MR. HACKNEY: It was just a suggestion.

THE COURT: No. It's fine. Anyone else?

MR. HACKNEY: Mr. Irwin points out to me that I, number one, must be a cyborg and, number two, that I've forgotten that the Monday is Memorial Day and that perhaps it might be hard on people to come on Memorial Day. The last one was after Mother's Day, so we're hitting a lot of the holidays here on the -- what's that?

MR. NEAL: There's a hearing on Wednesday, the 28th.

THE COURT: Would you prefer the 28th, Wednesday?

MR. NEAL: We have a hearing -- your Honor, Guy
Neal. There's a hearing scheduled for that date as it
relates to the fee examiner motion on water, sewer issues at

10 a.m.

2 MR. HACKNEY: Perhaps that's --

THE COURT: All right. So we'll be here then anyway, and we know we have a courtroom, right, Chris? All right. So let's shoot for that date then. All right. If there are no other discovery matters, let's turn our attention to a status conference more generally with regard to plan confirmation. I have an agenda, but I'm perfectly willing to defer to others first.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, Robert Hertzberg, Pepper Hamilton, on behalf of the city. I had four items I'd like to bring up to the Court and see if we can get some resolution on, and I felt that the status conference was the appropriate forum to do it at. May I approach the bench, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HERTZBERG: As the Court knows, we're in the middle of the discovery process, and the depositions are about ready to commence. If you look at the deposition witnesses that were filed, all the lists that came in this week, on the list you'll see -- and I'm going to give the Court some numbers, and if you look at the chart I had passed up to you just now, there is 196 witnesses identified, and the ones that are in the blacklined area are the ones that are --

THE COURT: Now, you said deposition witnesses. You meant trial witnesses.

MR. HERTZBERG: These are witnesses that were listed, yes, trial witnesses, will call or may call. If you look at the list, in the darkened area, shaded area, is the city's witnesses. Of 196 witnesses now listed, 30 are listed by the city.

THE COURT: And these don't include experts; right?

MR. HERTZBERG: That's what I was just going to add.

These do not include experts or rebuttal experts, and --

THE COURT: The answer is no.

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MR. HERTZBERG: Answer on what?

THE COURT: Calling 196 witnesses plus experts.

MR. HERTZBERG: Well, that's what we're going to get to. I knew the Court was going to say that, so I've got the perfect solution for the Court. If the Court would give me a second, I'll walk the Court through it, but I want to give you some more figures just so you can get a real flavor for what's going on here. Local AFSCME -- remember national AFSCME has settled out. Local has listed 23 witnesses on their witness list. Ambac listed 28 witnesses. DPOA, 12. 36th District Court, the officers, 16 witnesses. Oakland County, 48 witnesses. Yes, I did say 48 witnesses they've listed on the sewer issue. David Sole, 14 witnesses. Syncora, 37 witnesses. Wayne County, 15 witnesses. That's

just giving you a flavor. You can go through my chart at your leisure, but that's what we're seeing has been listed in the witness list. As you indicated, the parties have yet to name rebuttal or experts or rebuttal experts. Several witnesses appear on several different witness lists. Just for example purposes, Mr. Orr, Mr. Buckfire, Mr. Malhotra, several other of the city witnesses. The rule is clear that they should be given one day, seven hours, under 30(d) to take the deposition of the witnesses. And I'd suggest to the Court it's also clear that they can't call them on several occasions. Each one who listed them doesn't get seven hours. It's one day, seven hours. And as a side note to the Court, they've all been deposed, these lead witnesses of the city, Mr. Orr and Mr. Malhotra and Mr. Buckfire, et cetera, on numerous occasions. Everyone knows what they're going to testify to. Everyone has sat through those depositions.

THE COURT: You know, you said that before, Mr. Hertzberg, and I have to say I have a hard time accepting that because while we know what they said before, we don't know what they're going to say at the trial on plan confirmation. The issues are different.

MR. HERTZBERG: They're different, but many of the issues have been discussed during the depositions, but that's fine, your Honor. I'll accept that as so.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HERTZBERG: But they're still entitled to one day, seven hours, and they can't combine it. If ten people have listed it doesn't mean that Mr. Orr, for example, should have to sit for ten days. He sits one day, seven hours, and we'll make him available for that. We should do like we did in the eligibility trial, have a lead counsel or a lead questioner put in place with the other parties to fill in where needed. That way the depositions have some control over them during the process.

I also have another suggestion to the Court. Just as the Court said we are not having 196 witnesses -- and by the way, by the time we get done it's probably going to grow to 230 or 240 -- I suggest to the Court that the Court should limit each objecting party to three witnesses. There's no reason the city should be put in the burden, the cost, the time, et cetera, to have to depose 160 witnesses plus the experts and rebuttal experts.

THE COURT: Why three?

MR. HERTZBERG: Because I think it's a fair number. The city has the burden on feasibility, and I can hear the thundering herd behind me coming up to the podium saying this is outrageous, how could he suggest this, we have rights, we have a right to object, we have the right to call the witnesses, this Court doesn't have the authority to do it. The court has the absolute authority to limit the witnesses,

and the reason it's three, it's more than adequate to make their case because remember they're going to cross-examine our 30 witnesses we put on, so they're going to have the right to bring their three witnesses forward to the Court to make their case. That's more than enough witnesses. There's no reason we should have the amount of witnesses they want because otherwise, to be real frank with the Court, we'll be here for two years trying this case if they get what they want. Doesn't make sense. The Court has the right to control its docket. I'm asking the Court to limit it to three, which I think is more than reasonable.

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Next, we have the 30(b)(6) deposition notices. We received three of them. The rule is not clear, and I suggest to the Court because I recently had this issue in another case on whether the witness has to appear twice if it's a witness who's going to testify to a 30(b)(6) issue and then also be a witness subject to another deposition. I'm asking the Court to make it clear now --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. What's the ambiguity there?

MR. HERTZBERG: Well, there is no -- I don't know if
there's an ambiguity. What I'm asking the Court is to make
the following ruling. They've served 30(b)(6) notices on us,
three of them. We have to identify the witnesses that are
going to address specific issues, which we stand prepared to
do. For example, if Mr. Orr is going to address "X" issue

and Mr. Buckfire is going to address "Y" issue, there's no reason that either of them should have to come to a 30(b)(6) deposition, testify, and then a week later, two weeks later, three weeks later appear before the same parties for another seven-hour deposition. They should be combined. I suggest to the Court, having dealt with this issue in a case recently, case law supports that approach. One appearance, not two because of the 30(b)(6). We will identify the witness for the issue, but they should only appear once for one deposition, seven hours, as required by the rules.

We will have some issues, just so the Court is aware, but we will bring them through the procedure of a protective order on some of the 30(b)(6) requests. Just to give you a couple examples of the kind of stuff that was put in the 30(b)(6) requests, Syncora, number one, asked for, quote, "the historical causes of the city's financial instability and bankruptcy filing." Oakland County in Number 15 of their 30(b)(6) wants, quote, "the identity, location, financial position of the city retirees." I can go on, but I'm not going to burden the Court today. I'm just highlighting these so that you know we're coming with this. We're going to ask for a protective order because some of these are just too far afield and shouldn't be allowed.

So, in summary, as to the first issue -- and I guess I combined two of them, the 30(b)(6) and the limiting of the

time and the witnesses -- we're also going to ask for a third thing as part of that first request. Right now I believe it's June 27th is the date for fact witness discovery to be completed. I don't think it's reasonable even when the Court limits each party, as I suggested, to three witnesses. I think would make more sense and I'm suggesting to the Court is -- and I assume the parties will support this -- is that we move that date -- not move any of the other dates but move that date out to July 15th. Makes more sense. We're right in the throes right now of the document discovery and the interrogatories being responded to. Parties are going to need time to depose witnesses. Otherwise what's going to happen is not just to the city but to the objectors, we're going to be in a situation where we're all going to have to put together six teams of litigators in order to schedule six different depositions each day at different locations with different teams handling it. That doesn't make a lot of In order to do it more efficiently, to grab off sense. another 15 days or so I think makes a lot of sense, so just in summary on point one, and then I can move on to point two and three unless the Court wants to address that first, one witness for the 30(b)(6), if it's the same witness, only appear once, seven hours, one day, have a lead questioner appointed to handle it and let the others fill in as needed, extend the date to July 15th and limit each of the objectors

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to three witnesses, your Honor. Would you like me to address the other issues I have? Okay.

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We're about -- I think about two months now from the actual starting of the trial. City has been thinking long and hard about what it wants to present to the Court and how it wants to present its evidence to the Court. And as we discussed it, we think -- how are we going to educate the Court to our case, a lot of issues involving blight, what's going to be done with the city, the M-1 rail, how are the neighborhoods, what's going on with the midtown area, the downtown area. And we can get up, and we can have witnesses testify to it, but I thought a good approach might be -- and I suggest to the Court and I would hope the Court would go along with it -- is to go on a bus tour with us, and we can set up a situation where we can have representatives of the different parties and the Court's experts on the bus. We could figure out the logistics later. But I think it's important for the Court to come out with us as part of our case to see what's going on in the city. We can get up here and have a witness, for example, testify to the Court that we're going to run the M-1 rail from midtown to downtown and what impact it's going to have and where the stadium that's proposed to be built is going to sit, but unless the Court sees that, I don't believe the Court is going to get a full understanding of what's going on in the city. By actually

getting out on a bus and driving that -- because I did it the other day. I happened to be with Mr. Shumaker and Mr. Moss, and I said, "I want to show you what's going to go on, and I want to show you the M-1 route so that you can understand it." And we went up and down that, and I pointed out the different highlights, the new stuff that's going on, how it will impact the city, what's going on in the neighborhoods, the blight and the blight removal, how that will impact the schools, et cetera, so my feeling is -- and I hope the Court would go along with this -- is that we could do a city tour as the opening part of our case for the Court to really get an understanding of what I refer to as the good, the bad, and the ugly, but there's a lot of hope out here for the city, and the Court will be able to see that so that when the witnesses get on that stand, the judge -- you, as the judge, will say, "I've seen that. I've got a better idea now what they're talking about." So that was my second request.

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My third request and final request is that we be allowed to amend our witness list, and you're going to say, "You just told me how you had 196 witnesses." We want to add two, one the Court suggested, the first one being a member of the City Council. We want to be able to amend -- no depositions have started. The Court suggested -- and we've taken the Court's suggestion to heart. We'd like to amend our list and add a member of the City Council to testify.

THE COURT: I made that suggestion before the deadline --

MR. HERTZBERG: Well, maybe we'll withdraw that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Fire drill.

THE COURT: Hum?

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Fire drill.

THE COURT: Fire drill?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

9 THE COURT: All right. We're going to be in recess.

10 (Recess at 3:18 p.m., until 4:20 p.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, Robert Hertzberg on behalf of the city. I think we were at the point in time when the alarm went off, and I could only suspect who pulled that on me, but you had asked me the question why, I think --you were just starting to ask why we hadn't amended earlier when you had suggested the City Council person, and I was about ready to respond, and I was going to tell the Court the following. Immediately after you made the suggestion, we've been in touch with City Council. Myself and a couple people from Jones Day have had several conversations with Brenda Jones, the president of City Council. We're in discussions on whether they will appear as a witness, and I think because

of that, I wasn't about ready to come before the Court and commit that we were going to add a witness till I got a sense that I thought that they were willing to do it. I'm not sure a hundred percent yet, but I thought because the Court has set periodic status conferences that it's more or less open mike to tell the Court our thoughts on where we're at and what we think should be going on within the case, and that was the purpose of it, deal with discovery issues, witness issues and stuff, and let the Court know our thinking. I thought it was appropriate at this time because we don't have another one for awhile to let the Court know that we will probably be amending our witness list to add a member of City Council, most likely Brenda Jones possibly, and one other The city has recently hired an IT person, Beth Niblock, I believe it is, who's a new hire of the city to head up the IT Department, and we want to add her to testify to the systems, the improvements needed, and the cost. preface it once again by two things, one, that the depositions have not started at this point in time -- we're just in the document and interrogatory process -- and, second, I understand that I stood up before the Court and said, "Guess what? There's so many witnesses," and then out of the next breath I take I tell the Court I wanted to add two, but as the Court is aware, we have the burden in this case to prove that our plan is feasible and all the other

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requirements of the Bankruptcy Code. Because of that, when we had a new hire in the IT Department, which is a critical piece of our plan, I thought it was necessary to come before the Court when we had the opportunity today to notify the Court of that. Does the Court have any questions on the three asks that I made of the Court?

THE COURT: No.

MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. NEAL: Good afternoon again, your Honor. Guy
Neal, Sidley Austin, National Public Finance Guarantee. To
say that the objecting parties were surprised by
Mr. Hertzberg's request to make a series of adjustments,
modifications, procedural and substantive limitations to the
discovery process and the scheduling order, that would be an
understatement. We were going to ask for a brief recess,
and, thank you, we had a brief recess and had time to confer.
I hope you were warm, your Honor, and in a place where there
were not 40-mile-an-hour winds. But back to the request, to
say that we were surprised is genuine because each one of us
has had separate meet and confers on a variety of discovery
matters, and at four o'clock today it's the first we heard of
any of these procedural and substantive modifications.

We would submit that the process -- if the meet and confer process is to mean anything, we should meet and confer

over this process, perhaps work on a pretrial order or an amendment to the existing scheduling order, which I'll get to in a second, to talk about these matters. In the absence of that, your Honor, we can, as objecting parties, as discovery parties, put together I think perhaps even a combined response to this in writing, and perhaps this matter can be set for a hearing next week or the debtor can proceed in writing with its request, which is probably the better procedural way to proceed. It could be heard on an expedited basis. We can get a response on an expedited basis. And, again, I will represent to the Court I will endeavor to get everyone on the objecting side on the phone so we can get you a combined response that we can lay out for you next week, but I can give you the short form version right now in about five minutes. What we have heard over today and what we've heard over the past 72 hours is a couple things. One, the city cannot meet, did not meet its May 6 discovery production deadline. As to water and sewer, as I said earlier, I won't repeat, they have not searched for nor have produced nor will produce water, sewer-related documents by May 6 or by tomorrow. Again, I believe they searched one custodian, produced 50 documents. We've heard now that the city cannot meet the June 27th fact witness discovery cutoff, which means they cannot meet the expert report deadline, which is June 24. Now, granted, that's three days before that cutoff, but

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the idea was that the bulk of fact discovery would be completed before experts can prepare their reports. Expert reports are based on the facts and the fact depositions. So a three-week -- two- to three-week delay in documents, a three-week delay in the fact discovery cutoff, that's five to six weeks. To the extent all dates are adjusted -- I don't speak for everyone here, but to the extent dates are adjusted, all dates should get bumped out five to six weeks to make this accommodation.

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It's important to stress -- and I've been trying to stress it at least as of Monday -- that water, sewer and COPs and Syncora -- I'm not sure what to call you other than Syncora -- are very, very different. Water, sewer, \$6 billion worth of bonds. You've got U.S. Bank as indenture You have three bond insurance companies. ad hoc committee of DWSD bondholders. And you can include, although in the courtroom today we have Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne Counties -- they have very specific water, sewer issues. They are related to our issues, the health, the viability of these systems. We have an economic interest. They have a political interest. They, too, have an economic interest in the viability of these systems. City proposes drastic changes in their plan to the bonds and to the systems stripping liens, lowering interest rates, subordinating debt. My issues -- I said this on Monday, but it bears repeating --

do not overlap perhaps even in the slightest with 1 2 Mr. Hackney, with Mr. Marriott, half with Mr. Perez because 3 he has a foot in both camps, but, again, I don't care about 4 grand bargain. I don't care about DIA. I don't think the other DWSD parties care about that as it relates to their 5 economic interest. I don't speak for them on that. 6 I am making this point just to underscore that what Mr. Hertzberg said about limiting hours of depositions, limiting the number 8 9 of depositions and witnesses is entirely unworkable. 10 Mr. Hackney and his colleagues have questions -- legitimate 11 questions for Mr. Buckfire, for Mr. Malhotra, for Mr. Moore 12 and for Mr. Orr entirely unrelated to water, sewer and vice 13 We cannot be expected, again, with my side having \$6 14 billion at issue, to divide a seven-hour day and only to be 15 able to call a witness once. We are happy to work together. 16 We've worked together very well across the board. 17 don't think anyone here has an objection to the lead 18 questioner. That's how it's proceeded in every deposition, 19 to my knowledge, both in eligibility and swaps. No one wants 20 to plow the same row over and over again, but these various limitations, the one day, seven hour, cannot call twice, the 21 22 30(b)(6), witness can only appear either for a fact witness 23 or for a 30(b)(6), never the two shall meet, that does not 24 work. As to limiting the number of witnesses, I'm not rising 25 to speak to that. I have one. My list has one fact witness,

so that is not a battle that I am prepared to fight. Others may have issues with that. So I know Mr. Hackney has some words to say, perhaps others as well. To repeat, this should be the subject of a meet and confer. Absent that, the motions practice with the city filing the motion, endeavor to get a response within 36 hours from the objecting parties, and we can have a hearing on these modifications, but what we're hearing from the city is they can't meet these deadlines. The deadlines were tight to begin with, so if dates need to move out two to three weeks on document production and three weeks on facts, five- to six-week bumpout of all dates. Thank you.

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I'll try to be brief and add to what MR. HACKNEY: Mr. Neal said rather than repeat it, your Honor, and first I'll apologize for pulling the fire alarm. I was getting tired of sitting next to Mr. Neal, but I -- you know, all levity aside, I'm going to check my frustration a little bit at the way the city has proceeded here at the pretrial conference. The issue -- there are issues that we have to figure out for you and amongst each other in order to bring order out of chaos with respect to all of these different witnesses and getting the testimony, integrating it with the There's a lot that we have to do, but, your document review. Honor, this is too complex a process to proceed by springing things as substantive as you can only have three witnesses at

a trial when you are people that relate to a billion four in debt that's proposed to be nearly wiped out or we will under no circumstances give you more than seven hours with any witness. You know, that's not the tone of practicality that will allow us to see our way through this, and so what I would suggest that we might be able to accomplish today, your Honor, is more modest, which is I think that we can work with liaison counsel to serve as representative of -representatives of creditor groups as a means of simplifying for the city who it needs to talk to and putting some burden on the creditors, for example, to go back and coordinate with their creditor classes and speak as a unified voice. And so 13 I will tell you that we did a lot of that in connection with the swaps trial, and Mr. Neal is right. We did well at it, frankly, and I'm offering to do it again. I have no pride of 16 authorship as to whether it's me or Mr. Perez or Mr. Marriott, but we can figure out who it is. And Mr. Neal has been serving in a de facto position with the DWSD, and so the idea of having a liaison counsel or even like at a deposition 20 having a lead questioner model is the type of thing that is 21 and can be efficient, but the city needs to work more proactively with us in order to thresh out some of these 23 issues rather than coming into court hoping to catch us by 24 surprise and see if they can get you to rule at the outset of 25 a case where we haven't even gotten the documents about how

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many witnesses we're going to get to have at trial. That's something that I think breeds a sense of unfairness, and so I think we need to proceed more cautiously and force people to try and collaborate and meet and confer and use the liaison counsel to do that.

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The one extra thing that I wanted to say, your Honor, is that there is a certain irony, which is that when there is a tight schedule, one of the things that becomes very important is coordination, but sometimes you almost need a little time to get coordinated because I think what you're seeing with a lot of the witness lists are a lot of defensive lawyering by people because they're being -- they're doing the witness list at the outset before they have the documents, and so they're saying, "I don't want to be precluded from calling a witness later, but I don't know what they're going to testify to, so I'm going to put people on my list." Syncora is not going to call 37 witnesses at trial, and those witnesses are may call witnesses, so this is an effort to put out to the city these are the types of people that we think may have discoverable information and of whom we may seek to take depositions. What Mr. Hertzberg didn't mention to you is that many of the people on our witness list are under his control. There's only one Syncora witness on the Syncora witness list, so this was a way to articulate a number of different people that may be people that have

relevant information outside of the city's list. Threshing out who the key players are, who needs to be deposed, whose depositions ought to go in excess of seven hours, so on and so forth, is something that's going to take the parties working together and time to try and narrow the number of disputes. That's all.

THE COURT: Well, you didn't win the prize for naming the most witnesses.

MR. HACKNEY: I told --

THE COURT: That honor goes to Mr. Fischer.

MR. HACKNEY: I told Mr. Heiman that we were appropriately disappointed that we hadn't won that one, but, for example, we put -- I'll give you an example. We put, I believe, all of the City Council members, the present City Council members, on our witness list. I don't think that we will take all of their depositions. It's possible we could. We put that on there defensively because we're not sure how the post-emergence enforcement mechanisms are going to play out, so that's just an example where that's probably six names, your Honor, but I don't think it'll be six witnesses at trial, and I don't think it'll be six depositions. But I also don't think it was a bad idea for me to put those on as may call witnesses. I don't know how -- I mean I could have just left them off, but then we'd still be trying to suss out which of them we should notice and take their deposition, so

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you end up in the same place, and it will ultimately be a
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    practical place that's driven by the evidence at trial and
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     what you need to make your case, so I would propose, your
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    Honor, that we be less audacious than trying to decide if the
     Court is going to take a bus tour as part of the trial or,
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     you know, how many witnesses exactly Syncora is going to get.
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    We're going to decide that today. Rather, maybe we take a
     step back and say let's get some liaison counsel set up on
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    behalf of the creditor constituencies. Let's have the city
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     put somebody out front that understands that we have to be
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    pragmatic and work together to get through this, and then
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     let's develop an understanding of what the schedule should be
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     going forward. Thank you, your Honor.
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MR. FISCHER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Joe Fischer from Carson Fischer on behalf of Oakland County together with Jaye Quadrozzi.

THE COURT: Forty-five witnesses?

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MR. FISCHER: He said 48. May I respond?

THE COURT: It's outrageous, Mr. Fischer.

MR. FISCHER: No. I think --

THE COURT: You should be ashamed of yourself.

MR. FISCHER: Respectfully --

THE COURT: It's bizarre. It undermines your credibility, which was otherwise unimpeachable before this Court before this, and I won't tolerate it. You're not going

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to call that number of witnesses.
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              MR. FISCHER: And we don't --
              THE COURT: You're just not.
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              MR. FISCHER: No. And we don't intend on doing so.
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              THE COURT: Then why did you list them?
              MR. FISCHER: Your Honor, I think that Mr. Hackney
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    really sort of hit upon it, and that is we had not had the
    benefit of discovery. It was more of a defensive move in
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     order to make sure that we complied with your Honor's
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     timeline, and I will indicate to the Court --
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              THE COURT: It wasn't an attempt on your part to
     intimidate this Court and the debtor?
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              MR. FISCHER: I have never tried to intimidate this
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    Court, and I'll stand on my record with that. And as far as
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     this debtor is concerned --
              THE COURT: Well, then I invite you to file an
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    amended witness list by tomorrow.
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              MR. FISCHER: Your Honor, we'll make a good faith
    effort at doing so, but may I --
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              THE COURT: You'll do it.
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              MR. FISCHER: Of course we will. Your Honor asked
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     for it. We will do it. I'm accepting --
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              THE COURT: Now, what do you want to say?
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              MR. FISCHER: Well, I'd like to defer to Ms.
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     Quadrozzi, but I think it has a lot to do with the discovery
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issues. And before I leave the lectern, your Honor, we were not trying to be disrespectful of the Court.

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MS. QUADROZZI: Your Honor, I just have one brief point that is in addition and not over the top because I do share in the comments that have been made by fellow counsel, but with respect to an effort to attempt to streamline, prior to serving our 30(b)(6) notice, I actually reached out to Mr. Irwin, got an e-mail back from him, but did not have a chance -- we did not connect. I now hear in front of you this morning that -- or this afternoon -- excuse me -- that they are intending to file a motion for a protective order. In addition to my reach-out before I served my request, my 30(b)(6) notice, I reached out again and said, "Please talk to me about this. Let me know who you're going to call." Second time, third time. I haven't gotten any response, so it's difficult for me to think that they are going to come here and suggest that my 30(b)(6) categories are out of bounds without first reaching out and talking to me because certainly the one illustration that they gave your Honor today, to the extent that they misunderstood it -- and it sounds like they might have -- I'd be happy to talk with them about narrowing it specifically. We certainly are not in a situation where we want to waste any time. I will note that we were not in the eligibility hearing, so we haven't taken any depositions. We haven't examined any witnesses.

certainly will attempt to get those transcripts, avoid duplication, and work with counsel, but it's got to be a two-way street, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me just ask before any further comments by counsel, I like the idea of a committee that I'm going to call arbitrarily the discovery and trial efficiency committee to carry out the functions that Mr. Hackney has identified here on the condition that there will be a prompt convening of this committee and a resolution of your issues to the extent you can and a presentation to me of the issues to the extent you can't. I'm actually thinking of a date late next week. Anybody object to this? Can I leave it --

MR. HERTZBERG: I don't object at all. I'm just not around next week, but someone else can convene it.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to let you all pick your representatives, however many you want, and you all pick your representatives, however many you want, but don't make it so large that it doesn't function on both sides. All right.

I'll so order that. Now, given that, I'm willing to consider any other comments anyone would like to make, and then I have an additional agenda.

MR. BRATER: Thank you, your Honor. Randy Brater on behalf of Ambac. The only thing I would note is that Ambac's witness list had a number of people on it, but it was

identical to the city's witness list, and for the reasons identified by Mr. Neal and Mr. Hackney, we just -- that list is pretty general at this point without discovery. And, you know, once we take depositions, et cetera, we'll be able to hopefully narrow that, but we didn't want to be limited to simply how and why the city was calling their witnesses.

I just wanted -- and I apologize for somewhat backtracking, but I needed to confirm with Mr. Irwin that with respect to the discovery, Ambac also entered into an agreement with the city in terms of discovery that somewhat modified the Court's order on Monday. All the issues we talked about earlier we had a very -- we had a similar agreement with the city.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRATER: But I'll just note that with respect to the city's interrogatories to Ambac, we agreed that they would respond to Interrogatory Number 11 that dealt with administrative claims. And for Ambac's responsibilities, we would provide one document to the city in response to Request Number 30 but that we would have no further obligation with respect to Request Number 4, 6, 14, and 37. We have an email with Mr. Irwin that lays all this out. I just wanted to put it on the record so we didn't have to deal with any more paper. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. IRWIN: That is consistent with the city's understanding, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. KOHN: Your Honor, Samuel Kohn, Chadbourne & Parke, on behalf of Assured Guaranty. Mr. Neal said everything that we needed to say about DWSD. Just as a clarification, your Honor, about this committee, I just want to point out one issue as an example that could come back to your Honor.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. KOHN: Because they're interested in moving the deadline for fact discovery from June 27th until July 15th, before that there was a -- Number 18 in the fourth amended order was the deadline that parties would timely file a supplemental objection as a result of discovery. In other words, based on fact discovery, creditors had three weeks -- close to three weeks to prepare those supplemental objections, your Honor.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. KOHN: And the second thing that I just wanted to say is that, you know, we were all working together until right before the alarm with Mr. Irwin on meet and confers and documents even though Mr. Irwin told us that with respect to the DWSD specific documents, he thinks that it could be two to three weeks or at least that, so we were still working

very consensually with them, and then we were just outright outraged. I know your Honor used that word, but I don't want to reuse it. That's all I wanted to say. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Irwin, is that true? MR. IRWIN: This has been mentioned several times that the city only searched one custodian for DWSD records. That is not -- it is true in the sense that there was an individual at DWSD through whom all of our inquiries went and on whom we relied to collect the documents that we produced. Yes, we had to claw the production back, and it's going out again, but there are many DWSD documents in our production. We do need to go back and do more work in this regard. is absolutely true, but in part it turns on the ruling from Monday and our objection that was overruled as to the DWSD transaction, and so that reset the clock for us a little bit, and that's part of what we have offered to go back and do and work collaboratively with the DWSD bondholders and the counties to go back and make sure that we get that right. And part of my offer to them, which they have taken me up on, to send me a prioritized list of documents or reports or data that they would like right away, which, again, I have committed to do for them as with everyone else, to produce on a much faster track, how long it will take to search all the custodians -- and I've been provided with custodians that are

numerous that I think we're going to have to work through. I can't -- well, I can do anything given enough time and space, but the requests are a dozen, more than a dozen, 20 people to drain their computers and search all of their e-mail at DWSD. I would submit that the better way to proceed is for us to try to narrow those issues, and that's going to drive the time on all that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, Claude Montgomery for the Retiree Committee. Just two -- one observation and one question for the Court. The observation is, as you know, we are hoping very much that we're going to be on the city's side in the confirmation process, and so I would ask the Court to ask the debtor to invite us into their side for purposes of this conversation, although we may -- if the state doesn't do what we're hoping it's going to do, we may end up on the other side.

The second question, though, is perhaps more serious, your Honor, which is --

THE COURT: What's your prediction?

MR. MONTGOMERY: I'm a bad gambler, your Honor.

THE COURT: Strike that question.

MR. MONTGOMERY: I'm a bad gambler. The second question is whether or not either the city or the Court has had any opportunity to think what it's going to do with the

individual objectors, particularly those who are in our constituency as retirees who appear to be opposing our approach to the plan and how you're going to handle that. We would ask that consideration of that be part of this meet and confer process because although I haven't kept a tally, there appear to be a number of individual objections that have been filed.

THE COURT: Um-hmm, yes. I think at this point we have over 200, maybe even over 300 at this point, objections to confirmation from individual creditors. Now, I don't know if they're all retirees or not, but my thought there, although it hasn't been fully crystallized, was to give them the same kind of opportunity to present their objection to the Court in court as we did for eligibility, although because of the numbers, I may have to limit the invitation somehow.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I think that's a good idea, and I would suggest that you instruct the debtor and the other parties to just sort of think about how that might be effectively used as part of a total record on confirmation. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, this is Alfredo Perez on behalf of FGIC. This is a mundane matter, but in the fourth amended, there is a May 26 deadline for a couple of things,

and that's Memorial Day. I just want to either move it to 1 the 27th or -- so just that everybody is on the same page.

THE COURT: I think that's automatic as a matter of law anyway, but sure.

> MR. PEREZ: Okay.

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Yeah. Okay. All right. What I want to THE COURT: do, frankly, at this point is take a ten-minute recess and ask you on each side to convene and nominate your selections for this committee because I want to work with them on how this is going to play out after that. Any objections? All right. We'll reconvene at five o'clock.

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess. (Recess at 4:49 p.m., until 5:01 p.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. be seated. Calling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

MR. CULLEN: Your Honor, we've discussed within ourselves and with the other side briefly over the break -- I think it is our predisposition -- and neither of them are here and know they're taking the black marble on this, but we're going to make our team on this a combination of either Mr. Shumaker or Mr. Stewart and Mr. Irwin. We figured it would be best to focus the responsibility in that way, and I'm going to -- as soon as I can get them in person. I'll figure out which one of those two will be part of that team

- if that's okay with the Court.
- THE COURT: That's fine. Would you let us know?
- 3 And would you please put your appearance on the record,
- 4 please?

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- 5 MR. CULLEN: Oh, I'm sorry. May it please the
- 6 | Court, Thomas Cullen of Jones Day on behalf of the city.
- 7 Sorry, your Honor.
- 8 MR. NEAL: Good afternoon again, your Honor. Guy
- 9 | Neal, Sidley Austin, National Public Finance Guarantee. As
- 10 | for the DWSD parties not including the counties, there'd be
- 11 | three representatives, myself, Guy Neal, for National, and
- 12 then Bob or Robert Schwinger for Assured Guaranty and Paul
- 13 Davidson for U.S. Bank as indenture trustee who would be
- 14 | representing -- well, as indenture trustee.
- MR. HACKNEY: Sorry, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on
- 16 behalf of Syncora. Your Honor, we've conferred, and for the
- 17 | COPs and the LTGO creditors, we would propose four
- 18 representatives, which are myself, Mr. Perez, Mr. Marriott,
- 19 | and Mr. Randy Brater of the Arent Fox firm. He spoke earlier
- 20 | today. And then --
- 21 THE COURT: What was that last name, sir?
- 22 MR. HACKNEY: It was Brater; right?
- MR. BRATER: Brater, B-r-a-t-e-r.
- 24 THE COURT: Thank you.
- MR. HACKNEY: And, your Honor, Ms. Patek, who

represents some of the police and fire unions, mentioned to me that she will be objecting and would appreciate it if she could have almost like a ghosting role in terms of kind of being made aware of the issues that are -- she doesn't fit squarely within some of the --

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: -- groups we talked about. The only thing I was going to ask your Honor is I think this committee is a really good idea, and I view it as something that might be a means to driving consensus and helping the Court order things, but I guess I would say that we would want to make certain that any individual member of the committee might be able to take a position that was different from the committee. I just wanted to clarify that in case there's -- you could see a situation where the DWSD folks might take a different position vis-a-vis --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HACKNEY: -- something, so thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Is it reasonable to ask you to convene -- yes, sir.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, I think -- excuse me. Alfredo Perez. I think when we were outside we also indicated that one of the counties would also be participating in the committee.

MR. NEWMAN: Max Newman on behalf of Wayne County. 1 2 It's my honor to nominate somebody else to this committee, 3 which is Jaye Quadrozzi, who's representing Oakland County. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, ma'am. All right. Is it reasonable to ask this group -- oh, one more. Yes, sir. 5 6 MR. MONTGOMERY: As expected, no one invited us to 7 play, and so that we would ask that this nominee --8 THE COURT: That's what happens when you have one 9 foot on each side. 10 MR. MONTGOMERY: That's true. That is clearly true. 11 Jen Green for the Retirement Systems and Dan Barnowski for 12 the Retiree Committee would be our participants in this 13 process. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else? Okay. 15 question remains is it reasonable to ask you to convene 16 promptly and to report back to the Court at an adjourned 17 status conference late next week on what you have been able to agree to and what you have not been able to agree to? 18 19 MR. NEAL: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Subject to the availability of a courtroom -- hold on one second -- I'm thinking of 2.1 22 Thursday, the 22nd. 23 MR. NEAL: Very good, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. 25 MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, may I? There are

certainly a lot of obvious topics that we know to talk about and we will talk about. Are there any in particular that you would like to make sure that we do talk about? If there are --

THE COURT: I'm hesitant to add to your list.

MR. HACKNEY: Okay.

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THE COURT: No. I think you all have to think about this issue of the number of witnesses, you know. To me that's sort of driving everything here --

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- so that's as much as I feel comfortable saying about that at this point.

MR. HACKNEY: Fair enough. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. One second, please. Oh, yes. I indicated in court the other day that I was in the process of reviewing the latest filed plan with a view towards trying to identify those pieces or parts of the plan that I thought needed clarification because I want to avoid wherever possible questions or litigation about what the plan means later. I have completed that review, and it has resulted in a four- or five-page list. I'm feeling like now is not the time to embark upon this list, and yet I don't want to go too long before I share it with you, so let's put it on the agenda for next Thursday as well. And in the process, maybe I'll try to figure out a way to distribute it appropriately,

to you now -- and I'll say it again next week -- this is not 2 3 a list of questions that I want answers to on the spot by any 4 These are -- this is just me highlighting questions for you to consider whether these are areas in your plan you 5 6 want to clarify. It hardly matters to me what the 7 clarifications are. It's your plan. But these are issues 8 that I can see questions arising about. So when we go 9 through the list, I'm not going to be asking for answers. 10 That's not what the purpose of this is. Am I correct that 11 not all of the exhibits are attached to the existing plan; 12 right? 1.3 MR. BENNETT: That's correct, your Honor. Some of 14 them --15 THE COURT: When do you foresee those? 16 MR. BENNETT: I don't remember exactly when the 17 deadline for the plan supplement is. One second. July 14th 18 for the --19 THE COURT: Okay. And I just -- in response to the 20 earlier question about what I'd like the committee to

which might facilitate our discussion, although I want to say

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earlier question about what I'd like the committee to
consider, there is one thing. At our eligibility trial and I
think also at the swaps hearing, the swaps compromise
hearing, I imposed a time limit on each side of a certain
number of minutes. I want you all to think about how that
could work in the context of our plan confirmation trial.

MR. BENNETT: Would that apply to witness testimony as well as to argument or just to argument?

THE COURT: Everything.

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MR. BENNETT: Everything.

THE COURT: That's lectern time. Did I see -- am I correct that in the legislation that the Michigan House is considering there is proposed a deadline for the entry of an order of confirmation of September 30th? Anybody know the answer to that?

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, I believe that's correct and then a deadline of December 31st for the plan going effective, if I recall correctly.

MR. SCHNEIDER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Matthew Schneider on behalf of the state. I believe that's correct as well, but I'd be happy to look into that and more specifically get back with you.

THE COURT: Well, I feel compelled to comment that there are a gazillion things that could happen between now and September 30th, none of which we can predict, that would prevent us from actually entering an order on September 30th, and I would hate to have to deal with the consequences of failing to meet that deadline if it's in a piece of legislation because if it is, it would take another piece of legislation to extend it, and we all know where the legislature will be on October 1st, and it isn't in Lansing.

So I hope somehow someone will convey this message to the appropriate members of the legislature to suggest reconsideration of that and whether it's really necessary to have any deadline at all.

MR. SCHNEIDER: I will make sure --

THE COURT: If they want a deadline, okay, but September 30th may be unrealistic. Does anyone else want to join with me in this communication to our legislature?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, if I may, I think the reason the legislature picked it is because it's actually -- excuse me. Claude Montgomery. That date appears in the state contribution agreement. I think that's where the legislature got it from, and all they're doing is in that case trying to follow that. Your advice is still well-taken, however.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HEIMAN: We will endeavor to convey it along with the Attorney General's Office.

MR. SCHNEIDER: I'll make sure that the leadership in both the House and the Senate are aware of this.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anyone else want to bring up anything else today? Ma'am. We have two customers. Yes.

MS. DOLCOURT: Tamar Dolcourt of Foley & Lardner on behalf of the city. We are in the process of working with

Jones Day on a series of claim objections, and so --

THE COURT: Oh, yes, yes, yes. We were going to talk about that today, yes.

MS. DOLCOURT: We were going to talk about that today --

THE COURT: Thank you for stepping forward.

MS. DOLCOURT: -- and so I just wanted to bring it to your attention. What we would propose is starting with a monthly series of omnibus claim objection hearing dates to separate it from the issues. I see you've got a lot of issues every day, so I want to have a separate hearing. We were thinking of starting in mid- to late August. I understand the Court will be very busy in July, so I thought we'd --

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to be very busy in August.

MS. DOLCOURT: Probably true. So if August is convenient to the Court, maybe starting mid- to late August and then every month thereafter, have a set hearing date just for noticing purposes.

THE COURT: Well, if the purpose of the hearing is just to have a hearing date and just for the purpose of putting whatever settlements you've reached with those who you have objected to hearings with on the record or just for the purpose of adjourning whatever is set for that date in

August, that's fine, but it strikes me as unrealistic to actually have any substantive hearings on claims objections in August. Maybe September.

MS. DOLCOURT: Understood. We could start in September, whatever is --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. DOLCOURT: -- more convenient for the Court.

August was just sort of the first date that came to our mind.

THE COURT: All right. So I will work with Chris and with you on a series of dates.

MS. DOLCOURT: Thank you so much, your Honor. I appreciate it.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Gordon, you have something.

MR. GORDON: Thank you, your Honor. Thank you, your
Honor. For the record, Robert Gordon of Clark Hill on behalf
of the Retirement Systems. I just wanted to mention
something that I think can probably hopefully be folded into
a discussion at a later hearing, doesn't necessarily have to
be addressed today, but I didn't want it to go by the wayside
completely. At the last status conference we expressed some
concerns with respect to how the scheduling order would work
as to certain issues we had, and it sounds like the
scheduling order will be discussed further at other times,
but pursuant to that expression of concern at the last
hearing, a stipulated order was entered by the Court last

week between the city and the parties that you described as having maybe one foot in the settlement camp and one foot not in the settlement camp yet. That stipulation in large part pushes off the time for those parties to begin to develop a record in the event that there may or may not be a cramdown process, and we can look at that again in June.

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One issue that I had raised at the last hearing that still isn't really addressed by the stipulation is the following. There could be a scenario where come late June the funding issues have been properly resolved and it appears that the city is proceeding towards an alterative A plan and not a cramdown plan as to the semi-settled parties, and so those parties would not be anticipating a cramdown at that It is possible that the Retirement Systems and the Retiree Committee may learn for the very first time only on July 21 when the vote tabulation comes in three days before trial that either Class 10 and/or Class 11 has not voted in favor of the plan, that we're heading towards cramdown. We're still struggling then with when we would be perhaps calling certain witnesses to develop whatever record we need in that regard, and so, again, I don't think that's something we need to address necessarily today, but I didn't want to let it go too long without at least letting the Court know that that's what we're still working on.

THE COURT: No. I know. That's a concern.

1 MR. GORDON: Yes.
2 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else? All right.
3 Thank you. We're in recess.
4 MR. HACKNEY: Thank you.
5 THE CLERK: All rise. Court is adjourned.
6 (Proceedings concluded at 5:16 p.m.)

INDEX

WITNESSES:

None

EXHIBITS:

None

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/ Lois Garrett

May 20, 2014

Lois Garrett